

36th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 24, 1896.

No. 52.

## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Convention Held in Chicago, Nov. 18 and 19, 1896.

BY A SPECIAL BEE JOURNAL REPORTER.

[Continued from page 806.]

### WINTERING OUT-DOORS WITH TOP PACKING ONLY.

Ques. 5.—Has any one here had experience in wintering bees out-doors with top packing only?

Mr. West—I winter my bees altogether that way. I just put a cushion on top of the frames. I take off the supers, put on the cushion, and with the old Simplicity hive the cover is large enough to go on top.

Dr. Miller—How long have you done that?

Mr. West—Altogether ever since I used the Simplicity hives in the spring of 1877. I used just a few then, and I went on and increased until I had over 100 at a time.

Dr. Miller—Will you tell us what was the result in the worst winter you had?

Mr. West—I don't think I ever lost more than 4 or 5 per cent.

Dr. Miller—What is your best result?

Mr. West—I have come through with all.

Dr. Miller—What is the largest number you ever had when you came through with all?

Mr. West—100. For a few seasons I had a trifle over 100. I have got a good place, and don't count on losing any at all.

Dr. Miller—Tell us about the hive-entrance.

Mr. West—It is just the same in the winter as in the summer. In the Simplicity there is room made by setting the hive forward, and I set over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and it is that way all the year around; but with the Dovetail hive there is just a  $\frac{3}{4}$  strip under the hives. I have a few Dovetail, but the Simplicity are all 10-frame.

Mr. Green—I have used that plan more or less for a number of years, but two years ago I tried it comparatively with a few to ascertain the difference, and I will never do it again unless as an experiment. I pack most of my bees in large outside boxes, pack them all around, and in these that year the loss was less than 10 per cent., and in those with only packing overhead, the loss was at least 75 per cent.

Mr. West—I have my bees on the west side of a tight-board fence, and also on the north, but the south is all open, and on the southeast is a wood-shed and honey-house.

Dr. Miller—I wonder if that board fence doesn't make a very big difference on the north and west side?

Mr. West—It is possible; I thought it did.

Mr. Baldwin—I adopted that with one hive. I put on half supers instead of whole ones. I use the half supers and

fill them with leaves, with a heavy cushion and T tins on top of the frames. It is merely an experiment, but I am going to try 17 that way.

Mr. West—Some years ago I used leaves instead of chaff, and filled the supers.

Dr. Miller—I tried one colony last winter in that way, and it came through all right (I saved 100 per cent. of it), so this year I have 10 out. I don't know how they will come through. It may be a very severe winter, and I may lose 100 per cent. Mine are packed a little differently from what has been mentioned. The first story has frames with more or less honey in, then the second story contains the colony and brood-nest, and then there is a third story in which I put a piece of burlap and then dry leaves. The entrance is, if anything, larger than the summer entrance, for the entrance is 12x2 inches; but that entrance being down 10 inches below the brood-nest, I think there is not much danger that there would be too much cold. There would be too heavy a current of air if the brood-nest were in the lower story. Although there might be a larger amount of air as it is, there can be no direct draft on them.

### FEEDING TO PROMOTE QUEEN-LAYING.

Ques. 6.—When should feeding begin in the spring to promote queen-laying? How much should be fed? How often?

Miss Candler—I used to do so some years ago, but I have not done it of late years. I commenced as soon as the evenings were warm—as soon as I could feed at the front.

Dr. Miller—Please tell us the result of it.

Miss Candler—Why, I didn't notice very much difference. I think they do just as well, if not better, if one gives them plenty of honey and does not feed them at all.

Dr. Miller—Mr. Green, tell us your time of beginning.

Mr. Green—I say it should not be begun at all. I think the best plan is, to let them have plenty of honey and not feed them. I can remember feeding very early and feeding until late—that was with candy over the brood-frames, and it might have been that they would have done just as well, if not better, without, but the results were very good at that time.

Dr. Miller—I notice some of the German writers speak very highly of what they call "speculative feeding." They talk as if they got very good results from it. There may be a difference in the two countries in that respect. I think I have noticed this, that pretty generally a healthy colony of bees with an abundant supply of stores—remember I am saying more than a plenty—I think I generally find that in that hive there will be all the brood that the bees can cover and take care of. Now, if they have, what more can you do with stimulative feeding? You may get a queen to lay, but you cannot have any more brood than they can take care of. It is possible there may be cases in which it would do good, especially where they have not enough stores.

Mr. Baldwin—I have tried it, but with no success, from the fact that perhaps they next day it would be so cold, and I thought it wasn't a success in any way, and I think so yet. If you could give them the fresh feed it makes them fly. I examine my hives as soon as I can, and give to the weak colonies from the strong. I take from them brood but leave their honey, so they have confidence that they have plenty. I think this preferable to any other plan I have adopted.

Dr. Miller—Now, the next question—How much should be fed? Suppose you do think it advisable to feed, how much would you think advisable? Suppose feeding is done every day, then how much would you feed if you were feeding for stimulating?

Mr. Green—I have fed considerable in the spring when I was obliged to. I think the best plan is to let them have enough in the fall so you are sure, and then don't disturb them until the honey season comes, and I prefer, all things considered, to feed out-doors, and to feed so they get all they can well take care of. There is occasionally a great deal of loss. I remember one time when a rainy day came, and a great many thousand bees were drowned, and that is the greatest objection I know to that style of feeding. Aside from that I should prefer it to any style of feeding I know of. Of course, sometimes the neighbors' bees will get a share of your feed, but if your bees are very much in the majority there is so much of a saving. I would risk that.

Dr. Miller—What amount would you feed per day, if you fed every day?

Mr. Green—All I could afford to.

Dr. Miller—I suppose it would depend very much upon the needs of the bees.

Mr. Green—I should want to see that they got in a thrifty condition. Two years ago I had to feed in the spring, and I fed two barrels of sugar in about two weeks.

Dr. Miller—Here are two cases, one is, the bees have a fair plenty, and you are feeding only for the purpose of stimulating.

Mr. Green—In that case I should guess about half a pound a day.

Mr. Baldwin—Not to exceed a pound.

Dr. Miller—On the other hand, suppose you have the two things to do. They are going to be short of stores and you want them provided for, and you want the advantage of the stimulating, if there is an advantage.

Mr. Green—In that case it is simply a question how much they need. You might feed from one to three pounds a day.

Mr. Baldwin—In case of bare necessity it makes a vast difference to the question asked, "How much would you feed to stimulate laying?"

Dr. Miller—The remaining question in connection with that is, How often would you feed for stimulating purposes?

Mr. Green—Every day.

Dr. Miller—A question that comes to me in very close connection with that suggests itself just now. Here is a colony of bees that has enough, you think, to last it through until nearly the time of fruit-blooming, but you want it to have more, will you feed it in the fall or in the spring?

Mr. Baldwin—I would feed it in the fall, every time—September.

Dr. Miller—How many think it is better to feed in the fall? [Six.] How many think it is better to feed in the spring?

Mr. Green—If I was sure they had enough for winter, I would wait until spring; if I wasn't, I would feed them.

Dr. Miller—Tell us why you would feed in the spring rather than the fall?

Mr. Green—You might save some honey on colonies that would die during the winter; that is about the only advantage. If I wasn't counting the loss in winter, I should much prefer to feed in the fall.

Dr. Miller—I think Mr. Doolittle takes the ground that it is much better to feed in the spring. May be I am wrong about that, but some one not very long ago said that there was an advantage in feeding in the spring. It does seem to me, however, that there is an advantage in having the stores through the winter. Here is a hive with a certain amount of space, your bees to be wintered in that, and you fill up part of that space with honey, and I believe they are better off than having air there. When they have a big lot of stores inside it seems to encourage them in some way.

Mr. Baldwin—If the queen has enough to have "confidence" to lay, she will go on. I will give my queen "confidence," by giving her plenty.

#### GETTING THE PUBLIC TO USE HONEY.

Ques. 7.—What can bee-keepers do to induce the public to use honey more generally as food?

Mr. Green—Sell it to them.

Dr. Miller—Do you know of any one thing, for instance, that any one of us ought to do more than we are doing to help in that direction?

Mr. York—Mr. Baldrige could help us out on that.

Mr. Baldrige—I dispose of it by giving it away. One family where I live used in the last year 20 or 25 pounds in the way of exchange, and they would not have used five pounds, if I had asked them to buy it.

Dr. Miller—Then it is really not given to them, it is a trade.

Mr. Baldrige—They gave me papers in exchange for it.

Mr. Chapman—I believe if we could remove the taint that

South Water street lends to the honey on the score of adulteration, a great many more families would want to eat honey than now do. Take, for instance, the California Honey Exchange principle; if that was applied to the market here, and the Exchange could guarantee that the extracted honey was a good article, you would find a great many people would eat it, whereas, now they don't know whether it is pure or not. I have followed the Elgin Butter Exchange and their methods. At the time that Exchange was formed in Elgin, on South Water street were adulterators of butter—sold oleomargarine, and it affected the price of butter seriously, so that they didn't get nearly the results they got after the Exchange was established, which raised their profits, or made it a profitable business, or took the butter market away from South Water street, so they always get a profit out of their goods. It took away the taint from the market here of adulterated goods.

Dr. Miller—Cannot these men, who had been adulterating, continue?

Mr. Chapman—Yes, sir, they did continue, and the result was that Elgin butter sold for so much more than the adulterated, and the whole people rose up and we got a law to stop them. Now you can go there and buy butter as well as you can in Elgin. If you could establish a honey exchange in this market, and people knew what they were buying, they would buy it. I know from my own experience that the majority of retail dealers never know that they are buying a good article of honey there. They cannot guarantee it to their customers.

Mr. Grabbe—May I ask Mr. Chapman of what place he is speaking?

Mr. Chapman—I am speaking of South Water street. I have seen the workings as applied to that particular product—butter. As long as there was a pound here it hurt our market so that the Eastern people refused to use our goods because of adulteration. Then they took the market in their own hands and controlled it. The people sent there for the pure article, and then when they found out it was all over this country that it was hurting them, and they were not in the Exchange, they rose up and got the "oleo" law, and, of course, that put Chicago back in the butter market. If you can get a similar Exchange here, so that the people could know when they bought that brand of goods it was not adulterated, I am satisfied it would increase the demand.

Mr. Grabbe—I have had a little experience here in the city selling to grocers. I have a gentleman out soliciting orders for me. He carries a sample of honey that he claims there is no honey in it at all. Mine costs \$1.80 a dozen jars, and the other is put up by a firm here in the city for 60 cents. He tells them here is the pure honey, and this other has no honey in it at all, and he sells as much of that in which there is no honey in at all; they have a trade for it, and possibly buy it two to one because they get it cheap. Go on Milwaukee avenue, and every dealer is stocked with honey, and the grocery men will tell you that there is no honey in it at all, and the people buy it because it is cheap. I have gone into one of the largest stores in Chicago, and found them retailing it for five cents, and it goes like hot cakes, and there is no honey in it at all. How are going to educate the people to eat pure honey? I went into a store on 22nd street, yesterday; I showed them some honey, and they said it sells slowly. There was some they were selling for 12 cents, which goes fast. The people buy that and like it. They don't sell it for honey. What are you going to do with them in that case?

Mr. Chapman—The principle is almost identically the same. Selling butter has not affected the "oleo," and won't, because it is cheap, and for no other reason; but there are people who will only have the pure goods. The effect of that law has been that the prices of the good article have risen, and the cheap has declined. The men who want the pure honey would be willing to pay the better price for it. It would reduce the price of glucose to the proper level. There are a great many people who want that.

Mr. Grabbe—There are a great many dealers who will not keep it.

Dr. Miller—Do you think the commission men, or those who keep that, all know there is no honey in it?

Mr. Grabbe—The grocerymen tell me they tell them?

Dr. Miller—If they know what they are buying, and the thing is before them—

Mr. Grabbe—Sometimes it is labeled "pure honey."

Dr. Miller—That is the trouble.

Mr. Grabbe—Thousands of the families in the city who cannot read or write, buy that for honey, and they believe it is pure honey, and you give some of them a pure sample of honey and they will send it back and say it is not pure. They take the glucose—they prefer that to pure basswood honey.

Mr. Green—That is one of the difficulties that we have to



contend with. The mixer of honey can make a compound that is better appreciated than many varieties of pure honey.

Mr. Baldwin—If they make that compound and sell it as that compound I see no trouble about it. If it is sold as that, I think it is all right, and I think we have no law against it, either.

Mr. Grabbe—It should not be branded as "pure honey."

Dr. Miller—Is there any law against branding it "pure honey," and selling it for adulterated honey?

Mr. Chapman—There is a law that applies to manufactured goods—it applies to spices. A man cannot sell these goods that they adulterate without making the statement of the fact.

Dr. Miller—Can he sell glucose labeled "pure honey?"

Mr. Chapman—I don't know.

Dr. Miller—I think we are getting down to the bottom of it now.

#### THE ADULTERATION OF HONEY.

Mr. York—I don't believe that the people would buy glucose if they knew that it was glucose, in most cases. I had an experience lately with one of the largest Chicago department stores. I went there to investigate the kind of honey they were selling. I took my card, and also a copy of the American Bee Journal, and told them I should like to look at their honey. The clerk said: "We have some very fine honey here, guaranteed pure, absolutely." It was in a three-cornered glass, and it had probably half a dozen pieces of comb, perhaps 3x2 inches in size, and then filled in with a liquid. I told him I would like to taste it. I wanted to take only a little on the end of my knife-blade, when I assured him it was wholly glucose. He asked me to sample another, and I did so, and told him it was nearly all glucose—not quite all. The taste of the villainous stuff I sampled was in my mouth for an hour afterwards. Now, to prove that the people don't want to buy glucose, I would say: I met a gentleman in the city here who said his wife had purchased a glass jar of "honey" at the same large store, and they couldn't eat it—had to throw it away. I also asked him if he had noticed any honey in the local groceries near where he lived, and he said he had, but was afraid of it. I asked him what name was on the jar, and when he told me, I assured him it was all right, for I had put it up myself for the man who sold it to the grocer. I am sure that if that family began to use pure honey they would use a lot of it. But now they are prejudiced against honey—they are afraid of being swindled again. They think they cannot get the pure article, and they take the other, and then don't want any more of it. The only way to meet this question is to get an anti-adulteration law, and then let the bee-keepers back it up. I might say further in regard to that department store: The clerk wished me to meet the buyer, whom I found to be a very pleasant gentleman, something of a chemist, too. He hadn't sampled the "honey" that they were selling, so he told the clerk to bring him both samples. He sampled them, and at once ordered the clerk to remove the three-cornered jars from the counter. He said: "Of course that is not honey; you can tell that without any chemical analysis. It costs enough to be pure goods. It was bought of a St. Louis firm." The other he sampled, and said: "That is not up to grade. We will not use any more of that honey." I thought I had won somewhat of a victory that time. Since then I have had Mr. Grabbe go there, and he has made a sale. I think after this, when they get their customers to using pure goods, they will sell any amount of it. I don't doubt it. To work on the adulterators who use anything but the pure goods I think we should have a good anti-adulteration law. I believe we could get after them in a way that would make them stop pretty quick. They come into my office, and I lead them on until they tell the whole thing—just how much glucose they put in, etc. I can get the whole thing, but what is the good of it until we get a law? If we get that I will help to get plenty of evidence to convict the adulterators of honey. As I explained at the Lincoln convention, the adulterators buy glucose here for \$1.10 per 100 pounds, that has not the least taste to it; then they mix it with basswood or other strong-flavored honey, and simply multiply the pure product ten times by the use of glucose. I wish we could take some action that would lead towards putting a stop to honey-adulteration. We might have a committee appointed to present the matter to our State legislature, or to work in connection with the dairymen. I move that the Executive Committee of the Association be requested to take action in regard to securing an anti-adulteration law; to work in connection with the dairymen and others who are equally interested in a like law. I might say further, that I think it is useless to try to get a law against the adulteration of honey alone. The only way we can accomplish anything is to co-operate with other interests that are just as anxious to have anti-adulteration laws.

Mr. York's motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Miller—I believe that is a move in the right direction. Let me suggest one thing that I think can be done towards establishing a better market for honey, and that is the matter of the quality of the honey that is put on the market. I speak particularly of extracted honey. I know a bee-keeper who put upon the market some extracted honey that was mainly honey-dew. It was black stuff, a vile concoction not fit for any market or stomach. He was told that was manufactured stuff. He had German blood in him, and he said he knew better. He insisted that the bees had collected it, and kept it on the market. The result was, either people thought it wasn't honest or they didn't like honey, and it hurt the market very much. I won't give you the man's name, but that was the result of it. It was a good many years ago, and I am older now—I wouldn't do it now. You can see how the thing would work. There are all grades of honey, and if you put a good thing on the market you are helping it along, and if you put on something that is off-flavor or sour, you create a prejudice against the good honey. I think I can recall the time when I thought there was no difference in honey. Honey was honey, and that was all there was of it. If you have control of your own home market, keep nothing but the very best there. If you get a bad article you had better throw it in the fire and burn it up; but you don't need to do that—you can use it for feeding the bees; but put the best article on the market and keep it there, and you are doing a great deal toward creating the demand for a good article.

Mr. York—It has been suggested by some to send the "off grades" to the city bakers. It could also be used for honey-vinegar, and some who make this vinegar have a demand for all they can make, and the vinegar is most excellent. There was some on exhibition at the State Fair at Springfield this fall. I sampled some, with Mr. Grabbe the judge, and it was the finest vinegar I ever tasted.

Dr. Miller—What do you mean by it being the finest?

Mr. Grabbe—The flavor and strength.

Mr. York—It could be diluted one-half before using, and still be excellent.

Mr. Grabbe—The Hutchinson brothers exhibited it; they had several grades.

Mr. Baldrige—I have been in the retail honey market enough to know that it is very necessary to keep the flavor and color of honey the same, that is what the retail grocers want. Don't put any off grades on the market to be used for table purposes.

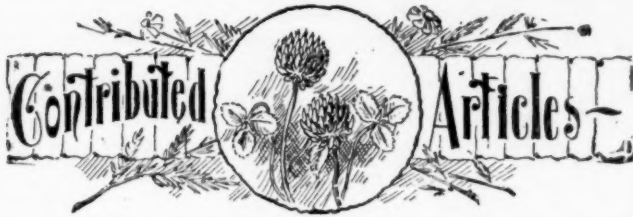
Mr. Grabbe—I coincide with the gentleman on the quality and grade. Most of mine is a fine quality of Missouri honey, and a peculiar flavor from what honey they have here, and I have not tried to sell that here, but in St. Louis. There the honey that is known as Spanish-needle sells for 7 cents at wholesale, and I have been getting white honey here for less than that. Not white clover, but sweet clover, alfalfa and basswood honey, for considerably less than 7 cents. Here consumers don't want any dark color—it must be light. Spanish-needle honey is a golden yellow, and grocerymen object to it on that account. The whiter the better; buckwheat honey you could not sell at all. I have one customer who gets buckwheat honey, but honey should be white—all white—for this city.

[To be continued.]

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### Something About Bee-Cellars—A Talk.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A correspondent wishes me to give the readers of the American Bee Journal something about bee-cellars—how they should be ventilated, where they should be situated, what the temperature inside should be, etc., saying, "More and more bees are being wintered in cellars hereabouts, and as more attention is being paid to this matter, undoubtedly many would be interested in an article from your pen on this subject." I have often written on this subject in the past, and had supposed I had written about all that was necessary, but perhaps a few general remarks on the subject may not be amiss, so, with the editor's permission, I will give a sort of rambling talk on the matter.

To my mind, it matters very little how a cellar is built, providing it accomplishes the purpose for which it is intended, that is, keeping a uniform temperature inside, no matter what are the changes outside, as this is the one desideratum for the perfect wintering of bees in cellars. Of course, you will want the cellar large enough to accommodate all the bees you will ever expect to put into it, if you are contemplating building for that purpose. If it can be built in a sidehill it will better accomplish the keeping of an even temperature than a cellar under a house can be made to do, and this is the reason why I prefer the outside cellar or cave.

If the cellar under your house can be partitioned off so that the apartment for the bees need not be disturbed by the constant going after vegetables, etc., and so that an even temperature can be maintained, such a cellar is equally as good as an outside cellar. The trouble with the cellar under the house lies in the fact that the cold and warm air produced by the varying temperature of winter passes through the floor of the rooms above, so that no even temperature can be kept below. If the space under the floor, between the sleepers, can be filled with chaff or sawdust, it will help much to obviate this trouble.

If the cellar is dug in a sidehill I would have it long and narrow. Mine is 24 feet long, 7 wide, 6 high, and is large enough to accommodate about 100 colonies with plenty of room for an alley way between the hives, which are set next the wall on either side. From this you can get at about the size you may need. The cellar in the sidehill has another advantage, in the fact that the path into it will be on a level with the ground outside, so that the hives can be set on a spring wheelbarrow and wheeled right where you wish them into the cellar. This one item alone would almost, or quite, pay for the outside cellar in the course of 20 years.

Some seem to think that it is very important that the cellar should be dry, so that no moisture nor drops of water ever collect on the walls or hives; but all of my experience goes to prove that, if the temperature can be kept between 43° and 48°, all the moisture that will naturally accumulate in any cellar will do no harm. My cellar is so moist that drops of water stand all about overhead and on the side-walls of the room, yet the bees do not seem to be affected in the least by it.

I am coming to think more and more that the matter of ventilation is not so important as we used to think, as my bees winter in splendid condition with no special provision being made for ventilation. Let me explain a little:

When I built my cellar I constructed a sub-earth ventilator 100 or more feet long, in connection with a direct upward ventilator of the same size. Either of these could be controlled at will, and every change of weather found me changing these ventilators. This made so much work that after a little I began to leave the upper one closed for a time; and at times of much cold the sub-earth ventilator was closed also. By close watching I could not see that it made any difference with the bees, so I soon came to a point where I left the ventilators closed all the time. As this keeping all ventilators closed gave a more even temperature the upper ventilator was dispensed with altogether a few years ago, when I had to renew the roof to the cellar, while the sub-earth ventilator has not been in use for three years.

If I had a cellar in which the temperature falls lower than 40°, I would put a slow fire in it, so that, when there is much severe weather the temperature might be kept up at 43° to 48° if possible. A change of 10° to 15° in temperature is liable to make the bees uneasy, cause them to go to breeding, get the diarrhea and spring dwindle.

If the cellar is under a house some seem to think that a small pipe from the chimney above the fire, running down to within a few inches of the cellar-bottom, to be used in a warm time, is a good thing in that it causes a change of air during a warm spell, which results in keeping the bees quiet with a much higher temperature than they would without this change of air. I am not so sure on this point; but if I had a cellar that would insist on going to 50° and above, every warm spell during the winter, I would try it. With me I consider a temperature of from 43° to 45° to be the best for a cellar; but I would say that the temperature which *is best* is the one in which the bees are the most quiet. That may not be the same with others that it is with me; therefore I would advise all to keep watch closely, and when they find where the bees are the most quiet, control the temperature just there as nearly as may be ever afterward.

Bees will be quiet in a much higher temperature the forepart of winter than during the latter part; therefore the cellar which will cool off a little as the winter advances is much the best, providing it will not rise when the weather begins to warm up in the spring.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



### That Discussion on Sections and Separators.

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

In the report of the proceedings of the Lincoln meeting of bee-keepers I see what purports to be a discussion of the question, "Are one-pound sections scalloped out enough to allow bees to pass through with ease when we use separators?" Some things were said, following the introducing of the question, but not much that had any particular bearing on the question itself.

Mr. Kretchmer made an ineffectual attempt to bring the discussion to bear on the point in controversy, and then the discussion (?) was cut off by the President before much of anything was elicited that could in any way be helpful or satisfactory to bee-keepers.

Mr. Westcott did say that the section should be cut out 1/6 of an inch, but when Mr. Stilson asked him what kind of separators he used, he replied that he used scalloped sections. Then Mr. A. I. Root says: "I should hardly think that there is any trouble about these being made shallow enough. They have been made deeper and shallower." Now, will somebody be so kind as to lift the veil of mystery which shrouds the meaning of this remark of Mr. Root's? What sense it has when applied to sections I have not yet been able to comprehend.

In reply to the question of J. E., on page 746, Dr. Miller tells him that, "The kind called section-holders have tin sep-

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arators attached to the holders, and T supers have loose wooden separators." Now, have I been following an unorthodox practice in the use of separators, or is Dr. Miller away behind the times? I have been using section-holders and loose wooden separators, such as they send out from Medina to be used together, and supposed I was doing the proper thing. Whether it is the proper thing or not, I shall keep on using them. Nobody can run fast enough to give me tin separators, or T tins, either.

With regard to separators, I will say that I use some that are scalloped on both edges, and some that are scalloped on only one edge. These separators are just as wide as the section is deep. Most of the sections I have used have had openings, when two scalloped edges were placed together, of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch. Some of the sections I used last summer had openings when two scalloped edges were placed together, of only  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. When I used separators with these last-mentioned, having but one scalloped edge, I found that the bees had great difficulty in getting on to the top of the section, and I believe the separators interfered much with the filling and capping of the upper portion of the sections. When I used separators with both edges scalloped, the bees seemed to have no difficulty with any kind of section.

I have used a few narrow wooden separators with two straight edges, but long ago discarded them. They are somewhat difficult to adjust, and if a rather wide space is left at the top, the bees are very likely to bulge the honey above the separators.

While on the subject of sections, I will further say that I have used some with openings on all four sides, but I am not very favorably disposed towards them. My bees made a desperate attempt last summer to fill the opening in the sides with propolis, and came very nearly succeeding.

Decatur Co., Iowa.

[Mr. Bevins, we fear you will never know just what was said at Lincoln, on the question you have copied from the Report. The shorthand reporters were somewhat inexperienced, were unfamiliar with bee-terms, and so did not get a very clear report of what was said, in several instances. And you have struck one of the hazy places. Take it all in all, however, we think the Report is fairly creditable.—EDITOR.]



### Clipping Queens' Wings—Increase by Dividing.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

I am asked by several if I clip my queens' wings, and whether I practice artificial or natural swarming. My reason for not clipping queens is that I have lost more swarms by clipping, by all odds, than I ever did by not clipping, for I consider that the loss of a good queen at such time is equivalent to the loss of a full swarm, and then I have to raise the hives from the ground on four stakes to prevent the small ants from entering the hive and annoying, for, if not kept out, they ruin the colony entirely. Bees can do nothing with the little rascals. I tried smearing the stakes with kerosene, crude petroleum, tar, etc., but now I use a liquid preparation called "Lee's lice and mite killer for fowls."

My hive bottom-boards project well in front of the hive, but if a bee or queen should drop among the ants, they are gone up, for the ants pile onto them like a flash. Uncultivated or hard ground seems to be literally alive with them here. But I do not like clipping queens, anyhow, though that need not prevent others from doing as they like.

One should be on hand to watch for clipped queens, just as much as you do to watch for swarms. In all my experience of years with natural swarming, I never had but two swarms leave without clustering first, and in both of those cases they were kept in the hive long after they would have swarmed, on account of bad weather.

I practice artificial swarming, or dividing, and like it. I

rear my queens in advance, then take the old queen out of a strong, populous colony, together with two frames of sealed and hatching brood, and place them in an empty hive, adjust a division-board, and set the hive on a new stand. Now the old bees will go back, but we have young bees and hatching brood that will stop with the old queen; all bees less than six or eight days old stay where they are placed, and under such forced conditions young bees will commence gathering honey, pollen and water at six or eight days old. The queen is kept busy filling the cells where the young hatch, and in two, three, or four days, depending upon the weather and honey-yield, I move those two combs apart and place in a frame of comb foundation between the two full combs. As soon (or a little before) as this is well drawn out and filled with eggs, I place in two more frames of foundation, always alternating between two full combs, and in that method of procedure, if the weather is right, it takes but a short time to build up a strong colony.

I have supposed that there is sealed honey in the upper part of each comb that I started with; if not, and I have not a spare comb of honey to place in with the two frames of brood, then I must feed, especially if the weather turns bad.

Now in the old colony I place two frames of foundation in the place of the two combs taken out, and never both together, always one full comb between the two or more foundation combs. My reasons for this is, the bees cannot cluster on the foundation heavy enough to make it stretch, sag, or draw any of the cells out of shape, and I never have to use wired foundation.

Now introduce a laying queen to the old colony, and they are all right. I have not weakened that perceptibly, but what it can go right on with storing honey, and with a young queen and right management swarming is at an end for that colony for the season.

Our young queens must be reared on right and natural principles. I have been corresponding with some Southern queen-breeders to see how early they can furnish queens. Providing I can get them early enough from a reliable breeder—one that makes a business of queen-breeding—I should prefer to purchase instead of rearing them myself. One reason is on account of not having the time to properly attend to it, and another is on account of being surrounded with wild bees. And right here I will answer another question: I do not propose to rear queens for sale, for both the above reasons.

The plan recommended by some to make artificial increase is to make an equal division of the combs, set the half containing the old queen on a new stand, and allow those on the old stand to rear a queen, fill out both hives with foundation at once, etc. Any one that practices that plan, if he is a close observer, will find he is all wrong. He is almost sure to get unprolific and short-lived queens on account of the bees being in a hurry to replace their queen. They start from a larvæ too far advanced as a worker. Then, again, filling up with foundation outside of the main cluster of bees is wrong. I would on no condition fill a hive with foundation to have a natural swarm on. Insert a frame of brood consisting of unsealed larvæ and eggs, and one frame of foundation on each side or not. Let them partly fill the hive with comb, and then alternate with foundation. The queen does not go outside of the cluster to deposit her eggs. See?

Orange Co., Calif.



### Improving Bees by Selection in Breeding.

BY W. J. DAVIS.

Those who keep bees (with possibly a few exceptions) keep them for the profit they may yield, and it is safe to say, when they cease to yield a profit for their owner for several

years in succession they would cease to have owners, and if they existed at all, it would be in a wild state.

That there is a vast difference in the profits of different colonies in the same apiary, I think no bee-keeper of experience and observation will deny. One colony, or a majority of the colonies, of an apiary may yield satisfactory returns while others just as favorably situated and in equally as good condition in the spring will give no profit. The only legitimate conclusion that I can arrive at is that there is a great difference in the bees even of the same variety. (Viz.: Italians, German, Carniolan, etc.) Neither is it surprising that such should be the case. We find the same condition of things among other domestic animals. There are cows kept which are an absolute bill of expense to their owners.

Most dairymen realize that there are cows in their dairy that are *not* for sale, while others are.

I will not lengthen this article by particularizing, but simply say that the same degree of merit and demerit obtains among horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and an effort is being constantly made to propagate the good qualities and eliminate the bad.

That is just what we should do with the honey-bee, but we should start with the *best*.

The 3-banded Italians I take as the best domesticated honey-bee yet brought to public notice, and I understand such to be the verdict of the world's best apiarists to-day. By way of practical experience I will say that I kept black bees for about 20 years, and would have given up bee-keeping in disgust had not new hope dawned on the pursuit by the introduction of the Italian bee. When the seasons were *just right* results were satisfactory, but it took about three years of favorable conditions (rainfall, etc.) to produce one good honey-year, and the blacks couldn't stand grief. The wax-moth was troublesome with the blacks. They were much disposed to rob. Like some people, they must do a big business or nothing. And then in the spring they were prone to desert their hives, leaving brood, honey, and all the conditions one would think favorable to contentment, viz.: clean combs, clean hive, and sometimes 10 to 12 pounds of honey, and after flying like a natural swarm would try to force an entrance into some other hive already occupied, and if they succeeded in gaining an entrance they were sure to be killed to the last bee.

In July, 1866, I procured two Italian queens which were safely introduced, and the work of Italianizing an apiary of 60 colonies of blacks begun, which was accomplished in 1867, and the apiary increased to 120 colonies.

I found the Italians proof against the wax-moth. They would *never* desert their hives in early spring, and whenever a small amount of honey was obtainable, they would secure that, and gain in stores, while the blacks would require feeding.

But when the black blood was eliminated, I found that the Italians were not all alike profitable. I supposed that the queen that would lay the most eggs must be the best. That I *know* was a mistake. Some queens producing one-half the number of eggs that the others did, gave much better results in surplus honey. The solons of bee-culture told us to introduce new and fresh blood to avoid the evil effects of in-and-in breeding. For 15 or 20 years I secured by purchase and exchange queens from the North, South, East and West, but cross as I might, the same fact presented itself, that some colonies were not worth keeping, and some queens were worth their "weight in gold." I said, "Why cannot all be as good as the best?" We can rear queens from only the best colonies, but we cannot be sure of the young queens being fertilized by drones from colonies we might desire.

When the Italian bees brought \$15 per colony, every colony was saved, the bees having a commercial value. But for several years past the bees themselves had no value in the fall of the year, from the fact that bees in the spring were

worth no more per colony than the hives, comb and honey in the fall.

So it has been my practice for a number of years to reduce my stock by killing the colonies that did not come up to my ideal of what a colony ought to be.

But some men will say: "What is your standard of excellence?" First, I would prune out every colony that shows any signs of black blood. 2nd, I would kill all the vicious bees; I would no more keep a vicious colony of bees than I would a vicious cow or horse. Any of them would endanger a human life. 3rd, another class of colonies are those that fail to give satisfactory results, though in appearance and temper they may be faultless. Such colonies also must vanish. This great difference in productiveness is probably more observable in large apiaries. I cannot account for the great difference in colonies only in this way: 1st, the shorter proboscis of the workers of some colonies whereby they are unable to reach the nectar of certain flowers which are obtainable by others. 2nd, shorter, or weakness of wing; or, 3rd, greater vitality and longevity of queen and workers. I incline to the opinion that in this the secret lies.

We do *know* that it is not the most prolific queens that have the strongest colonies in the early spring, or give the most substantial results for the season. These facts being known, it remains for bee-keepers to solve the reason *why*. If we cannot account for the fact of one colony collecting two or three times as much as another in the same yard, we can take the short cut and abolish the less productive ones, and thus secure the "survival of the fittest."

This has been my practice for several years, and results show the correctness of the theory. When the maximum number of colonies desired by the bee-keeper is not yet reached, the same results may be obtained by killing undesirable queens and supplying the colonies with better ones. Abundant "new blood" is secured by bringing home colonies from two out-apiaries. If this plan followed persistently for a term of years will not develop "*Apis Americana*," what will? —American Bee-Keeper.

## Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### Proper Weight of Colonies for Wintering.

How much should an 8-frame colony weigh in order to have enough honey for winter? They can get no honey here from September to the middle of April. The empty hives weigh 20 pounds each.

T. L., Elgin, Iowa.

ANSWER.—The proper weight depends somewhat on circumstances. If the hives are new and the frames occupied this year for the first time, less weight need be counted, and if the bees are to be wintered in the cellar the weight need not be so heavy as for wintering out-doors. For cellar-wintering, five or ten pounds less will do. Less may do, but if the bees have more honey than they need it will not be wasted.

### Questions on Management and Transferring.

1. A man has about 200 colonies of bees in box-hives, and some few in movable-frame hives. They are in all sorts of conditions from good to bad (I mean the bees, not the hives). All of these hives have been so arranged that a regu-



lar 8-frame extracting super, or T-super, will fit them, of which said bee-keeper has about 400. The point I wish to set forth by saying this is that things are in working order (after a fashion). Now to the question:

How would you proceed, if you were to step in and take charge, in order to get the greatest yield possible? At the present time snow is falling, and of course all work in the apiary is done until next spring. So if it doesn't take up too much time and space, briefly state your mode of procedure from spring until the time of the honey-flow.

2. Wishing to get the above apiary in "shape," I am figuring on getting 8-frame dovetail hives. Although there is much talk here about large hives, I find from actual experience that my small hives give me as good returns as the large ones. For various reasons I have decided on the 8-frame. Now, when would you undertake the work of transferring? Here the honey-flow lasts until the last of September, and when it's over you don't want to work with the bees very much, I can tell you. It would mean sure destruction to any but the best colonies. The rub comes in that if I transfer early I injure my honey-crop, and if I wait I fear the consequences. Can you help me out?

COLORADO.

ANSWERS.—1. I am not so sure I'd do anything up to the time of the honey-flow with any colonies that were strong and in good condition, and that had at the same time abundant stores. If some were very weak I think I'd unite, for if you have a colony that you count 80 per cent. of a strong colony and another that you count 20 per cent. of a strong colony, I think you'll get more from the two united than from the two left separate. And I think I'd rather unite a weakling with a colony of at least medium strength than to unite enough of the weakest together to make one of sufficient strength. Sometimes a very weak colony may have one of the best queens, but oftener you will find your poorest queens in your weakest colonies. So the few bees that are in a weakling will count for more in the honey crop if they are put with a colony in pretty good heart. So you see I've no patent arrangement to get colonies into the best condition for the harvest, but just depend upon their doing their best themselves if they are strong and have plenty of stores. With those that are in frame hives a little more may be done. Indeed a good deal more may be done, although it may not take much time or trouble to do it. I refer to giving them room. When a colony has filled all its room with brood and can utilize more room, it should have that room promptly given, and in your case, with 8-frame hives, I would give the room by adding another story under, filled with combs if possible, and possibly it might be well to put one of the frames of brood in the lower story. But I wouldn't make the mistake of putting a frame below so long as any room remained for brood above. It will do no harm, however, to give the lower story some time in advance of its being needed, but it wouldn't do to give an empty story above to waste the heat of the colony. Just possibly you might accomplish something in the same direction with the box-hives by taking any empty ones from which weaklings have been taken and giving them to the strongest as lower stories. The whole thing to seek for is to get colonies as strong as possible before the time of the honey-flow.

2. As the great majority allow natural swarming, I take it for granted that such is your practice. In that case I think I should leave the bees in the box-hives till they swarm, hive the swarms in the frame hives, put the frame hives on the old stand, set the old hive close by; in about a week remove the old hive to a new location close by some colony that I should want strengthened a week later, then at the end of that week set the hive back where you put it at the time of swarming. Let it stand there a week, at the end of which time all the young bees will have hatched out and you can drum out all and add them to the swarm. If a colony refuses to swarm, you could drum out a swarm and then proceed just as if it had swarmed naturally. Of course, there may be circumstances that would make some other course advisable.

### Keeping Bees in House-Apiaries.

I found an article written in some magazine (Harpers', I think), by W. Z. Hutchinson, on "House-Apiaries," which interested me very much. He speaks with authority that it can be a success, and says that bees are not as easily robbed as when kept out-of-doors. Now, there is an old bee-keeper here who sells his honey by the tons, who assures me that bees will not thrive kept in a house, and called me crazy to think of it. All right, if he can prove it.

Why can bees be packed in sawdust over their ears, and yet be too close put in a lath and plastered house, with tight

floors and a good entrance for each? If I raise the windows in summer for plenty of air, why cannot I keep them right there, summer and winter, and do well for comb honey?

If I keep them in the house, to what extent, in your opinion, will it prevent their being robbed? This is very important to me, for my neighbor, "big bee-man," has large hives, and doubles up his colonies till they are a horde of bandits, and I was obliged to move my hives a mile away on that account. If I understand rightly, this robbing is begun by putting out honey in the spring, when there is no honey nor pollen in the fields—at least that is what is done.

I shall have to move my bees back this winter, if I keep them in the house, and I should like to be assured of a fair chance of success, if I undertake to act on the defensive. It is very difficult for me to go so far to care for my bees. Being on other people's ground, I cannot build to cover supplies, and the cold wind sweeps down the creek on the single-wall hives.

If I could keep all under cover, it would place my colonies back upon my own grounds again, and give me the much-desired opportunity of saving my bees and my fruit from thieves.

E. B. R., Nunda, N. Y.

ANSWER.—Years ago there was a good deal of talk about house-apiaries, although actual experience with them was limited to a very few. Possibly a patent may have had a little to do with it. At any rate, it seemed to be pretty well settled among practical bee-keepers that it was a safe thing to let house-apiaries entirely alone. This view was strengthened by, if not based upon, the fact that house-apiaries had proved a failure generally in the hands of those who had tried them. Within late years, however, some among the ranks of reliable and successful bee-keepers, after some experience in the matter, say that house-apiaries are a success with them. Whether you would make a success with a house-apiary could perhaps be told only after trial.

I have not seen the article you mention by Mr. Hutchinson, but he is a very reliable man, and I hardly think he meant to convey the idea that your words would convey, "that bees are not as easily robbed as when kept out-of-doors." With the entrance to the hive the same—and the entrance can be just as small out-doors as in a house-apiary—there is no reason why robbers cannot enter one hive as easily as the other. What he meant to teach was probably that there was less likelihood of robbing with the house-apiary, because in that case the exposure of the combs when being handled by the bee-keeper does not occur. What he does is in the house where the robbers cannot enter. That's probably all the house-apiary could do in the way of preventing robbing. If you have one colony in a house-apiary and another out-doors, and they are alike in other respects, nothing being done in either case to excite robbers—if in that case a lot of robber-bees should make an incursion, one colony would be just as safe as the other.

It is a safe rule to lay down that when A's bees are robbed by C's, C is the man that's to blame. No matter what C may do with his bees, and no matter as to the number of colonies each one has, if A's bees are properly taken care of and his colonies strong, there is little danger of their being robbed. But if A has colonies that are weak or queenless, or if he exposes combs or honey to attract robbers, there is danger his bees may be robbed, no matter how weak C's colonies may be.

Another thing: If a colony is in condition to be robbed, the robbers are just as likely to come from the same apiary as to come from a separate apiary.

### To Whiten an Undressed-Lumber Shed.

Now for a question a little out of your line perhaps: I am going to build a bee-shed, and since lumber is cheap in the rough, but high-priced in the dressed condition, here, I am going to put it up rough. Paint costs like "get out," and if I had to paint unplanned lumber I'd have a costly job on hand. Still I would like to get that shed looking white. Now, do you know whether ordinary whitewash will do the wood harm or good, or either? Or have you any better plan to suggest?

H. D.

ANSWER—I don't feel sure about it, but I think there is a special whitewash that you can use on undressed lumber out-doors that will give good satisfaction. I think I have seen it used by some railroads. Possibly some of our readers can help us out.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 830.

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,  
118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Sent Free.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.]

Vol. XXXVI. CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 24, 1896. No. 52.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

**A Very Merry Christmas** is our heartiest wish to each and every reader of the American Bee Journal at this happiest season of the whole year. We trust it may indeed be to all of you the merriest Christmas you have yet been permitted to enjoy. Try to make some one else happy, too, and see how much more joyful it will then be for yourself. How true, "Tis more blessed to give than to receive."

Again we wish you all—

A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS!

**The Amalgamation Project.**—Mr. Newman, the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, sent us the following in reply to Dr. Mason's answer to his criticism of the New Constitution:

In reply to Dr. Mason's article in the American Bee Journal, pages 770-2, I desire to say that being invited to "make suggestions" or criticize the Constitution offered as a basis of amalgamation, I candidly pointed out some of its imperfections, without allusion to any person, supposing that was what was being desired—but by the rejoinder of Dr. Mason, it seems that an unpleasant personal controversy is invited. As I have no relish for such, and shall not indulge in it, I silently pass all that has been said—"Measures, not Men," is my motto.

While I have no desire to dictate anything, I certainly have the right to criticize such an important matter as submitting an imperfect Constitution to vote. The members of the Union have the right to expect this of me, and I shall not disappoint them.

In my criticism I have nothing to change, though I might add more to it—the points I made are mainly incontrovertible. It is nonsense to state that I made any "decision" in the matter of submitting amalgamation to vote; that was the duty of the Advisory Board, to which I immediately submitted the question—Dr. Mason's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a fact that I gave an "opinion" publicly, that such an incomplete and imperfect document should be amended before being adopted by the Union, because of the difficulty and delay in amending it afterwards. Have I no right to express an opinion? If not, since when?

The unkind personal remarks threatening my defeat at the next election, are ungenerous and unwarranted. I never was a candidate for election or re-election. The members voted for me because they wanted my services, and when they want some one else, I shall retire with the satisfaction of having done my duty to the best of my ability.

There are seven members in the Advisory Board—three favor submitting amalgamation to vote; three vote against it, and one, after adding many more criticisms than I made, adds: "Many will want to have it put to vote. I should say, submit the criticisms to each voter, and put it to vote." That decides the matter. Amalgamation will be put to vote at the next election.

If the inconsistencies I have carefully pointed out are to be disregarded, and ascribed to my "vivid imagination"—

then the consequences must not be charged to me. I have carefully watched the interests of the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union for a dozen years, and successfully defended their rights in the courts of the land—from the police court to the very highest tribunal of the country. My aim is the same to-day, by trying to prevent the serious mistake of too hasty and premature action, and thereby avoid the embarrassment which would naturally result therefrom.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

We think Mr. Newman does well not to enter into a discussion of unpleasant personalities—such is always an unprofitable thing. We are of the opinion that where Mr. N. made his mistake, was in not sending his criticism *in advance* of the adoption of the New Constitution by the North American at the Lincoln convention. Ample opportunity was given him to have done so. But to bring forward a quantity of unimportant objections *after* its adoption—and in the vigorous way in which he did it—well, we simply think it was a mistake on Mr. Newman's part. And we do not say this with anything but the pleasantest personal feeling toward Mr. Newman.

Of course, the proper thing to do is to submit the New Constitution to a vote of the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, but we suggest that it would be unfair to accompany the voting blank with any criticisms of the New Constitution, unless there be also added a statement by some one competent to speak in its favor. We think that the only fair way to do is to simply submit the New Constitution to a vote upon its merits, with no criticism or suggestion for or against. Nearly all the members read the bee-papers, or if not they ought to.

**Ready to Join the New Union.**—We have received several letters from our readers saying they were ready to join the New Union just as soon as the proposed amalgamation shall be completed. Well, we fully expect that when the ballots are counted (Feb. 1, 1897), they will show that the great majority of the members of the Old Union favor the adoption of the New Constitution, and the matter will be settled then and there. So all who are contemplating joining the New Union may as well get their dollars ready to send in next February.

**Some Wheadon Correspondence.**—Mr. A. L. Kildow, of Sheffield, Ill., had some interesting correspondence about two months ago with the now extinct fraudulent Chicago commission firm of Geo. T. Wheadon & Co. Mr. K. sent us this letter along with four from Wheadon & Co.:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14, 1896.

MESSRS. GEO. W. YORK & Co., Chicago, Ill.—

Dear Sirs:—I had some correspondence with Geo. T. Wheadon this fall, and will send you his letters as they may be of interest.

No. 1 is the first I got after I received their circular letter. I replied to No. 1, stating about the amount of honey I would have.

No. 2 is Wheadon's reply, to which I stated the amount of honey, quality, and the price I would take for same on board cars at Sheffield.

I then received No. 3, and answered by telling them the honey was ready to be shipped when they sent a draft for the same to the bank at this place, which draft was to be turned over to me when Bill of Lading was turned over to them. And this brought No. 4, which closed our correspondence. (But Wheadon did not get the honey.) Thanks to the American Bee Journal for showing Wheadon as he is, as otherwise I might have been deceived by him.

Respectfully,

A. L. KILDOW.

The four Wheadon letters referred to by Mr. Kildow, read as follows:

WHEADON LETTER NO. 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1896.

Dear Sir:—You will recollect our having written you some time ago regarding the honey business. We are buying quite extensively, and if you desire to sell now, we are in a



position to pay you as much as any one on this market. Will you kindly advise us by return mail what you have to offer for sale, and if there is very much in your neighborhood? If there is enough to pay us to send our man there, we will probably do so, and you might be able to lend him considerable assistance, for which we would expect to compensate you liberally. In your answer, please state lowest price for which you think honey could be bought in your locality, what quality it is, and the lowest price you will take for yours. If the amount is sufficiently large, and we cannot make a deal direct with you, we will probably send our representative there.

There is but little change in the price since we sent our Circular, but the market is a great deal more active. We being very extensive honey-dealers, control a great many heavy purchases, and if you desire to take advantage of selling to us, please let us hear from you at once. You have had ample time to look us up, and know that we are thoroughly responsible, and good for any contracts we make. If you prefer, we can send you references from parties we have dealt with in your own State, some of whom you may know. We often buy on sample, and if you desire, you might send us a small sample upon receipt of this, and we will then make you an offer upon whatever quantity you have. This will perhaps be the most satisfactory way to do.

Please let us hear from you by return mail, and kindly give us the names of others whom you may know that have honey to sell. If we are successful in doing business with you, we have no fear but what we will not only hold your trade, but secure that of your neighbors as well.

Do not fail to let us have your reply at once, for if you have none to sell, we will look elsewhere.

Yours respectfully, GEO. T. WHEADON & Co.

#### WHEADON LETTER NO. 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1896.

A. L. KILDOW, Sheffield, Ill.—

Dear Sir:—Your favor of Sept 24 at hand and noted. We are much pleased to hear what a large amount of honey you have on hand, as, providing we purchase same, it will assist us in filling our orders, of which we have a good many. We have purchased several cars of late, but almost all from Utah and Colorado points.

When you get yours ready for shipment advise us your lowest price f. o. b. your station, quality, quantity, etc. If possible we will send a representative out through your section, or one of us will come. We can use all you have, or at least the greater portion of it.

Awaiting your early reply, we are,

Very truly yours,

E. Dictated by G. T. W. GEO. T. WHEADON & Co.

#### WHEADON LETTER NO. 3.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1896.

A. L. KILDOW, Sheffield, Ill.—

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor under date of Oct. 21 at hand, and contents noted.

We are pleased to know that your honey is ready for shipment, as we have lately received several large orders which we want to fill, and are therefore in position to use your lot at 10 cents per pound, providing you can ship same at once. We mail you under separate cover a rubber stamp, the number of which we have recorded opposite your name. Please use this in marking shipment.

Be sure and send us invoice with goods, and state whether you wish our check, New York or Chicago draft, in payment of the same.

Thanking you in advance for favors asked, we are,

Very truly yours,

GEO. T. WHEADON & Co.

A. Dictated by G. T. W.

#### WHEADON LETTER NO. 4.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1896.

A. L. KILDOW, Sheffield, Ill.—

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor under date of Oct. 24 received some days since, and we have refrained from answering same until now, as we were securing enough shipments of honey and did not know but what we might get overstocked. We having made disposition of all the lots we had received, we are now in position to use what you have if forwarded at once.

It is not customary for us to pay for goods in advance, but will pay for them upon delivery. Our A No. 1 standing in the commercial world does not warrant our being asked to make any such concessions to the shippers. We are purchasing honey in carload lots, and we are according to you the

same methods that we pursue with large shippers. In order for us to use what honey you have at price offered you, it will be necessary for you to forward same at once.

If you have any doubts in regard to our reliability, it might be a good plan for you to come to Chicago with the shipment, as it is not very far, and then we can very quickly convince you of our standing on this market. Please wire us when goods are shipped, so we will know what to depend on.

Very truly yours,

GEO. T. WHEADON & Co.

A. Dictated by G. T. W.

What a beautiful series of letters those four are! One would hardly believe, after reading the last one, that the great firm of Wheadon & Co. is not now in existence in Chicago, and this less than two months after that letter was written! But such is the case.

It is a great pity that all the honorable firms on South Water street, Chicago, don't unite and rise right up and everlastingly wipe out such swindling firms as Wheadon & Co. were, before such can even get a start. They ought to do it, and will have to do it pretty soon, or they will find that no business will come to even the reliable firms. Country producers are getting their eyes opened, and will soon ship only where they stand at least a little chance of getting something in return for their products.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. R. C. AIKIN, for several years located at Loveland, Colo., has now "settled" at Shambaugh, Iowa. He drove through from Colorado to Iowa, reaching Lincoln, Nebr., just in time for the North American convention, in October.

MR. H. K. BEECHAM, of Michigan, gave us a pleasant call week before last. He had been on a vacation trip of about a month in Chicago and Wisconsin. He has about 60 colonies of bees, and is an old bee-keeper and reader of the American Bee Journal.

MR. W. H. PUTNAM, a Wisconsin bee-supply dealer, is about to visit relatives in Los Angeles, Calif., and would like to meet as many California bee-keepers as he can during his travels. His Los Angeles address will be 1102 Santee Street. We trust he may have a pleasant trip.

MR. CHAS. BECKER, of Sangamon Co., Ill., dropped in to see us a week ago last Saturday. Mr. B. had the finest honey exhibit made by an Illinois bee-keeper at the State Fair in Springfield, Ill., last September. He won over \$50 in cash premiums. We shouldn't wonder if next year he would lead them all. He deserves all his success, for he has worked hard to win his way to the front in the production of honey.

MR. FRANK McNAY and wife, of Wisconsin, passed through Chicago last week on their way to Pensacola, Fla., where they will spend the winter months. Mr. McNAY's bees produced about two carloads of honey the past season, and, besides that amount, he has bought and sold about 50 tons, making something like 150,000 pounds of honey that Mr. McNAY has had to do with the past four months. No wonder that he feels that he can take a winter vacation in the "Sunny Southland."

MR. A. I. ROOT, of Gleanings, is on a month's visit among bee-keepers and others in Texas, Arizona, and a few other States. What a fine thing it is, to be able to roam over the country whenever one feels so inclined. We are glad Mr. Root has the time and the dollars to be able to do it. Even if we can't do likewise, we don't feel the least envious about it. It always does us good to see others having an enjoyable time. Maybe some day it will be ours to "go visiting" among those whom we have known only by correspondence, and whom we have come to esteem very highly. But until then we must be content to plod on and try to make the American Bee Journal the best we know how without the advantage gained by personal acquaintance with many bee-keepers and their methods.

**Now is the Time** to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offer made on page 830?

## General Items.

### More than the Usual Rain.

We have had more than the usual quantity of rain for this early in the year; everything is just looking lovely. I think with rain at the right time during the spring, the coming season should be a good one for the bee-keepers of this State.

W. A. PRYAL.

Oakland, Calif., Dec. 10.

### Too Dry for Bee-Keeping.

It has been so dry this year that bee-keeping has run very low here. I have been keeping bees four years, and now have 25 colonies. My surplus this year is one pound per colony, and no swarming. My average per colony each year was 10 pounds.

N. L. WEBB.

Fannin Co., Tex.

### Good Prospects for Next Year.

My bees that are wintered out-doors had a good, clean flight to-day, and those in the cellar are doing well. The prospects are good for a good honey crop next season. Bees did very poorly here the past season—about one-third of a crop. I put my bees into the cellar Nov. 29. Success to the Bee Journal.

L. E. EVANS.

Lenawee Co., Mich., Dec. 12.

### Currant and Manzanita in Bloom.

It is almost too early here to make any guess as to what the season for honey will be. As you know, there was but little in this county, or State, the past season, and a great many colonies came through in a weak condition, though I hear of but few dying for lack of stores. At the present time wild currant and manzanita are in full bloom. They are the shrubs from which we get our first honey, and it is all used in rearing workers for the harvest in June and July. Sage, wild buckwheat and sumac furnish honey for the sections.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

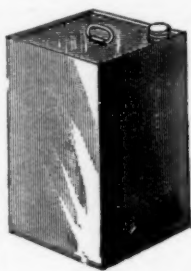
San Diego Co., Calif., Dec. 9.

### Hardly "Manufactured" Comb Honey

There are a great many bee-keepers in this locality (Logan Co., Ill.), but, generally speaking, they do not show much interest in it. Most of them let their bees build their surplus in the hive "caps," and one old gentleman still uses the old box-hive, and when he wants any honey brimstones the bees and takes their honey. He has kept bees for many years, and has always used this plan.

I take great pleasure in reading the American Bee Journal; it has been a great help to me.

Speaking of adulteration of honey, I do not think there is a grocer in this place but what has handled an imitation of extracted honey. But I would like to ask if any one ever knew of comb honey being adulterated. We have had comb honey shipped in here that was put up in one-pound sections, as nice looking as any one ever saw, but there is not a particle of honey taste about it; the sections are as clean and white inside and out as they were when they left the factory—no signs of bee-glue about



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A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity, and what we ship will be equal to sample.

Now it seems to us here is a splendid chance for any bee-keeper to supply his home demand after his own crop is all sold. Or, why not begin now to create a local honey-trade? Order one 60-pound can first, and start out among your neighbors and friends, and see what you can do. You ought to get at least 15 cents per pound in 5-pound lots, or 50 cents for 3 pounds. Some may be able to do even better than that, though we think that enough ought to be sold at these prices to make a fairly paying business out of it. Give it a good trial. Push it. It may grow into a nice winter's work for you.

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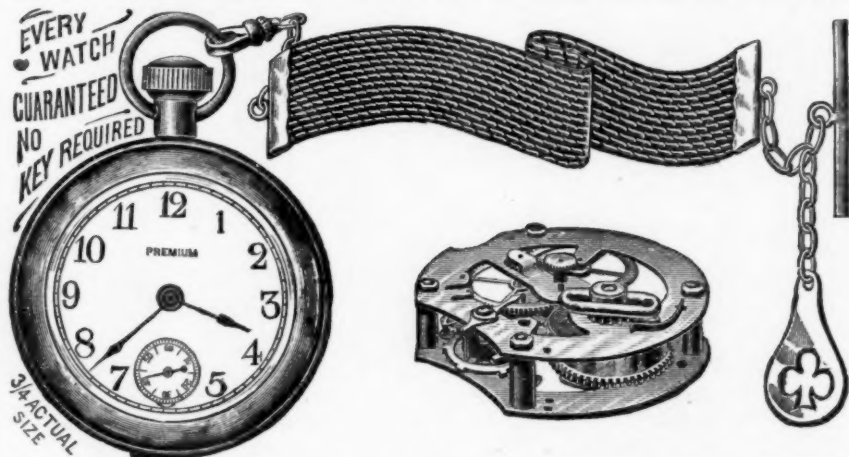
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GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.



them. I have never been able to educate my bees to do such nice work. I use the one-pound section with separators, and the paper cartons with my name and address neatly printed on one side. This is a very neat and attractive way of putting it on the market, and costs but little.

There are two grocers that have several crates of this "California honey," as they call it, that they bought last winter, but have not been able to sell a pound of it since my honey has been on the market. I do not believe that the manufactured honey has hurt the sale of mine in the least; in fact, it has driven the trade to me. People who have a chance to know what pure honey is are not easily fooled. On the adulteration question I am a little like the fellow said about a nest of polecats: "Just let them alone, and they will soon stink themselves out."

C. W. CONKLIN.

Logan Co., Ill., Dec. 1.

[While it has often been rumored that comb honey was being manufactured, so far as we know, not one pound of it has been produced. The honey referred to by Mr. Conklin may be some mild-flavored variety that is too tasteless for most people. The producer may have used extraordinary care in scraping the sections. We should like to see a sample of this honey.—EDITOR.]

#### Prospects Never Better.

For this time of the year, the prospect for a crop of honey was never better. To secure the best results, we require early and late rains—a long season. The heavy rain of the latter part of October started all honey-plants to growing, and the manzanita—which is the first to respond—is now in full bloom, and our bees are just tumbling over each other to get the honey into their hives. This bush will yield honey all of this month and part of January; then, if rains come, other flowers will come out, and by March 10 swarming will begin.

G. F. MERRIAM.

San Diego Co., Calif., Dec. 3.

#### Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.

I have just received, and read with care, "Foul Brood," by Wm. R. Howard, M. D., and leaving out his quotation from Wm. McEvoy, I must confess that I do not know as much about foul brood now as I did before I read it.

Is there no bee-keeper who has studied the foul brood question that can write a treatise on it and frame his ideas in language that can be understood by the common or average bee-keeper? When one of these M. D.'s gets to writing, he thinks he is either writing for the benefit of other M. D.'s, or wishes to air his scientific knowledge by using such scientific terms that the average reader is lost as to his meaning, and his writings are of no use to the bee-fraternity at large. Here is an illustration, taken from page 14 of the book in question:

"For rotten brood to produce foul brood it would be necessary for putrefactive bacteria to become strictly pathogenic, those forms of fission-fungi, non-spore-producing bacteria and micrococci to change into spore-producing bacilli, and there would be a time in



This little picture will come home with telling force to many a tired and overworked farmer's wife, who has often felt that she could not longer stand the strain and who finally succumbed to disease. Poor woman! Do you not know that there is within your easy reach a remedy that will quickly restore you to health and happiness? A remedy that will positively cure

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their organism that they would possess all of these characteristics at once."

Oh, dear! what a string of scientific words. But where is the bee-keeper who is not an M. D. that can get any more meaning out of it than to hear geese "squawking?" An M. D., or any other D., using such Latin terms, expecting the average bee-keeper to understand it, should have a viscid sinapism applied to his spinal column until the epidermis or integument became rubic and almost epispastic or ephemeral, or until formication was produced, and until he became so hypochondriacal that he would need no hypnotics. And that nuerasthenia would be so great that while in this comatose he would be cleansed from all ascarides without having to deglutite an anthelmintic; and that it may effect the cerebellum and cause asthenia or cachexy that he would be incapacitated from masticating or deglutiting any electuary without a deobstruent.

Yes, by all means, let us have a work on foul brood that is not full of goose language to us that are not M. D.'s

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

Polk Co., Mo.

[We presume, Mr. Williams, in giving the natural history of such a disease as foul brood, technical terms cannot well be avoided. But whether or not anybody has comprehended Dr. Howard's book, it is true that it has received many flattering testimonials in its favor. Of course, yours isn't one of them, Mr. W.—EDITOR.]

#### New or Old Comb for Section Honey.

I notice the answers regarding comb refilled being first-class comb honey. Don't you accept before testing the same. As for myself, I have failed to find it such, and there is one Doubting Joseph (not Thomas). If when a section of comb is leveled, say half down, have it rebuilt and filled with honey; let it be a little cold, take a knife, and after the comb is out of the section, with the blade press on one edge of the comb about as deep to where the new comb was built from, and it will separate almost as nicely as if a piece of paper had been laid between the new and the old, showing the soft and hard or old comb. Morgan Co., Ohio. J. A. GOLDEN.

#### Yellow Jackets—Oregon Plants.

Does any one know of any sure way to get rid of yellow jackets? They destroyed 5 colonies for me in spite of all I could do.

The honey crop was almost a failure here this year. I increased from 11 to 25 colonies, but took only 100 pounds of comb honey, but I am hoping for a better season next year.

I will give a list of the honey-plants in the order they bloom through the season: First, the bees get a fine start in early spring from the gray willow—in fact, almost before the first sunshiny days it is in blossom. This plant yields nothing but pollen. The next is a curious kind of maple called "vine maple;" it generally comes as early as the last of April, or the first of May, and lasts about a month, and as near as I can understand, it is almost, if not quite, as

good as the basswood flow of the East. This plant is well named, for it takes root wherever it bends down to the ground. The next is wild fireweed, which is very abundant. It is a tall weed, with a cone of flowers at the top; they start to blossom at the base, and continue to blossom toward the top until all the buds are gone. There are about 50 of these blossoms on a single stalk. These latter two plants are both fine honey-yielders. In early morning one can see large drops of nectar in each blossom. We also have here white clover in abundance, buckwheat, motherwort and smartweed. These are the principal honey-plants.

RAY SULLIVAN.

Columbia Co., Oreg.

### A Three-Score-and-Ten Bee-Keeper.

I have had fair success this year, for one of 70 years and only limited experience with bees. I have used the Langstroth hive since 1893, made some mistakes, but I think I have learned some things of use to me in the future. I lost five colonies last winter, mostly for want of food. I started with 15 last spring, two of them rather weak, and took about 125 sections of honey and about 500 pounds of extracted, quite a nice part of it being white clover honey; and later I took some very fair honey from asters, golden-rod, smartweed, and other fall flowers. I have sold about \$33.00 worth of honey—comb at 12½ cents (in crates of 24 sections each), and extracted at 10 cents, in packages of from 2 to 12 pounds each, selling in the neighborhood and nearest towns—no commission to pay. I have some 150 pounds of extracted to sell yet, and plenty left for our own family (only three of us).

I bought three colonies recently at \$3.00 each. I had five swarms the past summer, and all are now in fair condition—23 colonies.

I could not get along without the American Bee Journal. I usually read it twice over, and always take it before any other paper. It comes very regular on Friday mornings, and I am pleased to see the good improvements in it, for the benefit of its readers. Long may it wave!

GEO. McCULLOUGH.

Page Co., Iowa, Dec. 10.

### Honey from a Tree.

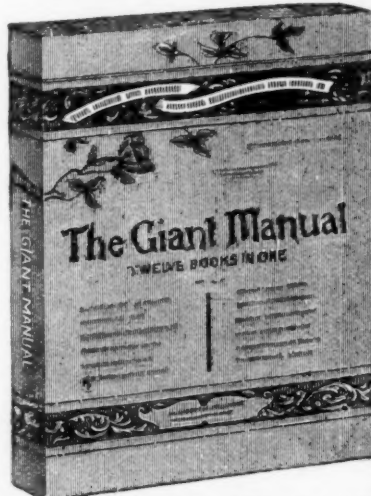
I have put into winter quarters 77 colonies. They swarmed well the past summer, but stored very little honey. I sell all my honey in the home market, receiving 20 cents per pound.

I will endeavor to give the experience of a friend of mine when he was initiated into bee-keeping. Chambers Hooks was the lucky man to come into possession, near his residence, of a great amount of sweetness by the labor of thousands of industrious inhabitants of a tree. After a fierce battle of several hours, and great destruction by brimstone and fire, he became the owner of the great wealth. Mr. Hooks is a large man, but he was somewhat larger after the battle, especially about the face.

He went to the tree with two vessels which were not sufficient to hold the honey, so he made another trip. After some thoughts of making a third trip, he finally gave it up, and with great difficulty packed the honey in the vessels

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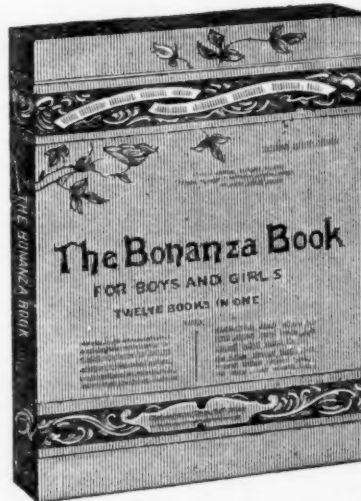
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at hand, and, with some help, managed to get home through the dense woods with his great wealth. The trunk of the tree, being hollow, was filled seven feet with the honey, and Mr. Hooks says if he had spared the inhabitants another year they would have filled it 10 feet more. The honey was stored in two places in the tree—one at the base and the other 30 feet from the ground.

J. E. SEYBERT.

Armstrong Co., Pa., Dec. 9.

#### Not Discouraged—A Bee-Escape.

I went to the bank and borrowed the dollar for my subscription, as I don't propose to do business without the old American Bee Journal, and I presume Mr. York cannot run it unless we pay up.

I have taken this season about 1,300 pounds of honey from 30 colonies. I was obliged to trade all of that honey off at 9 cents per pound, and take groceries at that. In order to have fall bloom, I sowed a patch of buckwheat; I got some 1,500 pounds of flour, and was obliged to take that all in groceries. I have sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, and allspice in every corner of the house; my pocket-book is empty, but with my supplies of groceries and 50 colonies of bees in the cellar, what care I for silver or gold? It is true I will have to pay that note off at the bank. Oh, well, York won't call on me for a year, hence what is the cause of my having to sell my crop at such ruinous prices? It is not foul brood; I guess it is paralysis. You may think that I am scared, or discouraged. Not by any means; I am going to run about 50 colonies of bees regardless, and hope for better times.

Now as long as honey is so cheap, and my heart goes out for the poor bee-keepers, I will make an offer, and do something for them to cut down their expenses. I am using a little bee-escape of my own invention that I wish to give to bee-keepers. Why not? I can't do anything with it. Every bee-keeper can make his own escapes at a cost of a penny apiece. I have worked it right by the side of the best escapes that are on the market. It is inferior to none of them. If you want this let me hear, and I will explain it through the American Bee Journal. E. J. CRONKLETON.

Harrison Co., Iowa, Dec. 7.

[Of course, we all want to know about that new escape, Mr. Cronkleton. Let's have it before another season is here.—EDITOR.]

#### Well Pleased with the Business.

Bees have done very little for their owners this last season, but as a rule I think they will go into winter quarters in good condition, and we then hope for better results next season. I had 21 colonies, increased to 28 by natural swarming, lost one by neglect, and so now I have 27. My surplus honey this season amounted to 650 pounds. I am well pleased with the business, and cannot afford to be without the Bee Journal.

M. T. FOUTS.

Polk Co., Tenn., Dec. 11.

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GEN'L MGR.—T. G. Newman, San Diego, Cal.

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## Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

#### What About Having Good Honey Crops Again?

**Query 39.**—What do you think of the prospects for good honey crops in the coming years as compared with 15 or 20 years ago? In other words, are we likely to have again as good crops as we had then?—PENN.

H. D. Cutting—I think not.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I think not.

W. G. Larrabee—I do not think we are.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—We expect to, in Nebraska.

G. M. Doolittle—Not as an average, on account of decreasing flora.

Eugene Secor—"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be."

Chas. Dadant & Son—Yes, the clover prospect has never been better, here.

A. F. Brown—I see nothing to prevent it. History often repeats itself, as the sun rises and sets.

Jas. A. Green—No, for most localities. In some places more honey can be gathered now than then.

R. L. Taylor—Yes, except where some of the honey-yielding growths, as basswood, have been destroyed.

Dr. A. B. Mason—In some localities the honey-yield will improve; in others it will be more and more a failure.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—They are very good in my locality, but I do not know anything about the outlook in Pennsylvania.

Jas. A. Stone—Yes, for the reason that bee-keepers are waking up to the fact that bees must have pasturage as well as our farm animals.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—Question too hard for me. If the conditions prove the same, I do not see why the crop should not be as good.

E. France—It depends upon the amount of rain, and no man can tell what that will be. We had plenty of rain this year, and we have a good show of clover for next year.

C. H. Dibbern—Yes, I think the prospects for good honey-yields in the coming years are just as good as those that have passed. It all depends upon summer drouths, and cold, snowless winters.

Dr. C. C. Miller—I don't know. But I don't know any reason why they may not be as good as ever, if the honey-sources remain the same. Just now the prospect here looks as good as I ever knew.

P. H. Elwood—Yes, in some sections of the country. In places where the forage either from natural or artificial causes has largely disappeared, we cannot expect good crops. Also where the country is overstocked.

Mrs. L. Harrison—Solomon says, "What has been, will be again;" and he was a wise man. I do not expect as good crops in my locality as there were 20 years ago, for where flowers bloomed then, is now covered with houses and brick pavements. Wherever white clover has a rest for her foot, it is now very

luxuriant, more than there has been for five years.

J. E. Pond—This question depends wholly upon locality. In my own section I can't see why there should be any great difference in the yield from past years. Perhaps in some localities bee-forage will grow scarcer, as building increases.

Rev. M. Mahin—Much depends upon locality. In this locality I am quite sure that we will not again have such honey crops as we had 20 years ago. By the draining and cultivation of wet lands the honey crop has been cut off at both ends—in the spring and in the late summer and fall.

J. M. Hambaugh—Unless more attention is paid to protecting the sources of honey as well as growing honey-producing plants east of the Rocky Mountains, I believe honey will never be as plentiful as in years past. Here in California the situation is different; the principal honey-producing plants defy the plowshare.

G. W. Demaree—In some localities there are no reasons why the good honey crops should not be repeated in years to come. In my own locality the past three dry, hot summers destroyed the white clover. The past summer has been seasonable in rainfall, and there is a fine prospect for white clover next year; and that means a honey crop.

#### Convention Notices.

INDIANA.—The State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet January 7 and 8, 1897, in the State House, at which time a full attendance of all bee-keepers of our State, as well as many prominent bee-keepers from adjoining States, is desired. We expect some interesting discussions on matters of importance to all lovers of the honey-bee. Come one, come all. Bring your wives, daughters and sons, that they, too, may become interested in the practical management of bees for profit.  
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# HONEY and BEESWAX

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

**No. 1.**—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18.**—Fancy white, 12@3c.; No. 1, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10c.; No. 1, 7@9c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

There has been a little more trade in honey this month, but the sales are below average for this season of the year.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.**—Fancy white comb, 13-14c.; No. 1 white, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-8c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3-4c. Beeswax, 26c.

Comb honey arriving freely and market overstocked at present.

**New York, N. Y., Dec. 12.**—Fancy white, 12c.; off grades, 10@11c.; buckwheat, 8@9c. No change in extracted. Beeswax firm at 26@27c.

The market is well supplied with comb honey of all grades and styles. Fancy white is in fair demand, while off grades white and buckwheat are moving off rather slowly.

**Albany, N. Y., Dec. 12.**—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; dark, 4-5c.

The receipts of both comb and extracted honey are very large, and prices are somewhat lower. We have an ample stock of all styles except paper cartons weighing less than a pound.

**Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

**Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.**—Fancy white comb, 15c.; No. 1 white, 13@14c.; fancy amber, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 10-11c.; No. 1, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-8@c.; amber, 5-5@c.; dark, 4-4@c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

**Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 8.**—Comb honey, 10@14c. Extracted, 4@7c. The honey market is slow in all its branches. Demand is about equal to the arrivals.

Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow.

**Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; No. 1 amber, 8-10c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 22-24c.

New crop of honey begins to come forward. The demand is very poor and quotations almost nominal. Weather is very warm and the consumption of honey is very small. Plenty of fruit, and hence the appetite is satisfied with same in preference. Later on we expect an improved demand for honey of all kinds.

**Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12.**—Fancy white, 14@15c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4@5@c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

**Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 11.**—Fancy 1-pound comb is quiet at 11@12c.; No. 1, 10@11c.; dark and poor require hard pushing at 9@10c.

**St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9.**—Fancy white, 14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@10@c.; fancy dark, 9@9@c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, in cans, 6@7c.; in barrels, 5@5@c.; amber, 4@4@c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

Baker stock of extracted honey, 4@5c; stock very scarce. Fair receipts of comb. Beeswax in good demand.

**Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.**—No. 1 white, 12-12@c.; fancy amber, 10-11c.; No. 1 amber, 9-10c.; fancy dark, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5@-6c.; amber, 5-5@c.; dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

**Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 19.**—Fancy white, 11@12c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-7c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@5@c.; dark, 4@5c. Utah white extracted, 5@5@c. Beeswax, 23@26c. Market fairly steady for comb and better for extracted than for some time.

**San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 9.**—White comb, 10-11c.; amber, 7@-9c. Extracted, white, 5@-6c.; light amber, 4@-4@c.; amber colored and candied, 3@-4@c.; dark tulle, 2@-3c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 24-27c.

## List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

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### Kansas City, Mo.

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### Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

### Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.

### St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

### Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & Co.

### Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

### Boston, Mass.

E. E. BLAKE & Co., 57 Chatham Street.

### Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

### Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

### Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

### Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

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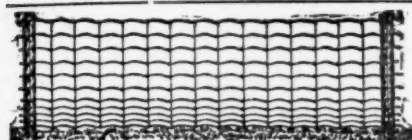
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- 50 Comb Honey Racks, to hold sections on the hive, flat, \$1.00 for the lot.
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